

The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1739.

Nº 1139.



It hath been the constant Artifice of such as desired to create publick Disturbances for the promoting of their private Interest, to cover themselves with the Robe of Patriots, and to clap the Vizor of Tyranny on that Power which they found it necessary, or

thought convenient to overturn. One cannot therefore be surpris'd at seeing this practis'd by the Malecontents of our Time; but it is one's Duty to provide against it; that is, to shew these People in their true Colours, and to vindicate the Conduct of those they causelessly arraign. This, I say, is the Duty of every Man who takes Part with his Country; and he ought to perform it, tho' it should expose him to the Clamours of the Country Party. A Government which protects the People, deserves to be supported by every true Lover of the People, even tho' we should suppose the People mad enough to attempt to subvert it themselves. For that the People are sometimes mad is not to be disputed. At the Revolution, the Whigs thought them mad when they expressed such Joy on King James's Return from Exile; and the Tories thought him mad, when, by their personal Insults, they drove him thither. Their pulling down Mass-Houses, might have been well enough excus'd; but their demolishing the Spanish Ambassadors House, who had delivered the Prince of Orange's Declarations, was certainly the Effect of Zeal getting the better of Understanding. Since therefore there is so great Danger attends the People's being misinform'd, he is their best Friend who endeavours to prevent it. This Title I hope to merit by opposing Mr. D'Anvers and his Associates; and, I hope it, the rather, because, by the very bad Methods they take to acquire Power, they render it more than probable, they would make a very ill Use of it if they had it; consequently the greater Good he does who has any Hand in keeping them out.

In a late Paper, I answered the Objections formerly brought against keeping up a Body of regular Troops; in this I intend to consider Caleb's farther Charge which is introduced by a previous Assertion of several Facts, not one of which is strictly true. He says, that King James fell a Sacrifice to bad Counsels, and to his not giving Credit to the Advices he received from his good Friend and Ally Lewis XIV. Now, it is certain, that he refused the French Succours by the Advice of the Earl of Sunderland, who told the King, that the Body of Troops offered by his Brother of France, were more than sufficient to provoke the Nation, and not enough to subdue it; that indeed Forty Thousand Men might secure him against the Attempt of the Prince of Orange, but then he knew not what Security could be had against Forty Thousand Foreign Troops. On these Suggestions the King determin'd to rely on his own Army, who deserted him; not because they were not well paid, or well disciplin'd, but because the Nation was not well govern'd. He says next, that there are well-grounded Suspicions of the Lord Dartmouth, i. e. King James's Admiral, and several other Officers in the Fleet; that they, as well as most of the common Sailors, were secretly in the Interest of the Prince of Orange, and therefore suffered him to pass without any Opposition. That such Suspicions there might be, I do admit; but, they were well grounded, I do deny; because, it is certain, that the Earl of Dartmouth declared, after the Revolution, that if he could have got out to Sea with his Fleet, he would have bid fair for preventing any Invasion from Holland. By the Way, this very Fact, even according to the Craftsman's stating of it, directly destroys the Credibility of the former Fact; for if nothing but the Disaffection of the Fleet hinder'd their opposing the Prince of Orange, then, according to this Gentleman's System, King James had made the best Preparation possible for his Reception. How then could he be ruin'd for want of giving timely Credit to the Advices he received of the Prince's Design? Our great Politician tells us, thirdly, That the Land Army were disoblig'd by King James's introducing Irish Officers amongst them. Now, this is absolutely false. The Duke of Berwick sent for fifty Irish Pa-

pists to be incorporated, not as Officers, but as plain Foot Soldiers, into his Regiment. Accordingly they landed at Portsmouth, where the Duke's Regiment lay. But Lieutenant Colonel Beaumont, and five Captains, who were upon the Spot, when they were offer'd them, refused to accept them; for which they assign'd the following Reasons: They said their Companies were compleat; that they could not cashier Englishmen to receive Foreigners; and, if they were not to chuse their own Men, they desired to lay down their Commissions. For this they were tried and broke by a Court Martial; and, upon this, most of the Officers in the same Regiment resign'd their Commissions. As the Craftsman stated the Thing, it look'd as if King James's Army had abandoned their Sovereign out of private Pique. As the Case really stood, the Officers chose rather to serve their Country, than to serve an infatuated Prince against their Country. Thus the Truth being against the Craftsman, the Craftsman was forced to be against Truth; but, sure, such a Writer will never have much Credit with any Man who can read English, and hath read English History.

The next Point that is labour'd, is the Significance of a Militia; which is a Point I shall not dispute with him. But if he thinks the long and bloody Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster will recommend his Project to the Publick, I hope he will find himself mistaken; because whatever Mr. D'Anvers may expect from a Civil War, I am persuaded the People of England would not think it a Blessing. He says, in those Days, we read of no regular, mercenary Forces, but of Tenants, Friends, and Adherents: Now, I say, that in those Times, we read of little Trade, scarce any Peace, and very frequent Interruptions of Plenty. I would be glad to know, if these are to pass for Blessings, as well as Civil War. This is the old Project of recurring to our ancient Government put into a new Dress; and the Bottom of the Business is, that a Power of affronting the Crown, and oppressing the People, which was the old Privilege of the Barons, is, in the Opinion of Mr. D'Anvers, a more eligible thing than our present Constitution, whereby the Regal Authority, while legally executed, and the Freedom of the People also are effectually secured. To have said this in so many Words, would have disgusted the People, who would not like to be Slaves even to Mr. D'Anvers's Patrons; but crying up the Courage of the English Nation, and magnifying the Might of the Militia, was a well-chosen Method of doing the same Thing: For if under this Pretence, the Army should be disbanded, we need not doubt but an Experiment would soon be made of English Courage, that is, of our Disposition to cut each others Throats to serve the Purposes of artful and ambitious Men. This was the Curse of the Times Mr. D'Anvers speaks of; and this would be the Curse of ours, if some People could prevail. As to the Ridiculing of the Militia, I know nobody that ever attempted it but the Craftsman. Indeed it would be enough to strike any other Writer dumb, should one but quote what he has said on this Subject elsewhere, in opposition to what he has said here: But Caleb is so us'd to say one thing To-day, and another To-morrow; he is so practis'd in affirming and denying, in asserting any thing, or disclaiming any thing which may serve a present Turn, that I know he would but laugh at it. For as there is nothing in the World he loves so much as a Jest, so his Readers are then most mistaken whenever they believe him in Earnest. He and his Party heretofore rais'd a Horse Laugh, at the Train'd Bands being drawn out; nay, not contented with this, they seriously represented such Exercise as a Grievance. Now the Non exercising the Militia is a more flagrant Grievance. Should they be Exercis'd again, and appear to have the same Spirit of Loyalty in them that possesses the Army, that would be the worst Grievance of all. The Point is, these Gentlemen want to demolish the Administration; they want Strength to do it themselves; they have appeal'd in vain to the People; and now, if I can guess at their Designs, they would fain engage the Administration to concur in demolishing itself. As for themselves, they speak, they write, they mob for their Cause with Impunity; but if the Ministry speak for themselves, if any Body writes for them; or, if the Army does not shew an Inclination to cut their

Throats, these People are ready to run distracted, and take it very much amiss, that all who hear their Ravings do not run distracted too.

As to what is said of the Civil War in the Reign of King Charles I. it is so mysterious, that I really know not what to make of it. He says, the Parliament Army, consisting of Officers and Soldiers, vanquish'd and undisciplin'd, beat the King's Army, whose Officers were old and experienced, without having any Advantage of Ground, or any extraordinary Accident; and he ascribes this to the Obedience and Bravery of the new-raised Apprentices. To me this looks as if he would put Apprentices upon trying their Hands again. A little after he tells us, that most of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, were on the King's Side, partly from Principle, partly from Motives of Interest; and on these very Principles and Motives, he tells us afterwards, they ran away. This I am sure of, that if they did so, they pay'd dearly for it; and Experience shews, that they took a wrong Step when they thought to escape Slavery, by deserting the Crown: since they met with People who did not think that former Injuries were blotted out by a late Desertion to them: On the contrary, they punished them severely for the former, and distrust'd and despis'd them for the latter, which made many of them go round again.

His Declamation against Game Laws, is another popular Point: He cites a Statute of the 33. Hen. 8. to prove the whole Nation is oblig'd to bear Arms, and says, that it is unrepeal'd at present. I can tell him, that there was as express a Law in the Days of Edward the Confessor, and that this is unrepeal'd too: But what is all this to the Purpose? The Game Laws are as much Laws as these, and therefore he ought to shew that it is reasonable to Repeal them; or, that it is at present necessary to put Arms into the Hands of all the People of Britain, because Mr. D'Anvers and his Patrons are angry with the Army and the Administration. His neutral Account of the Civil War in the last Century, tended to shew, that Prentices, if they pleas'd, might be Soldiers; and his Spleen against the Game Laws, seems to arise from their keeping Arms out of the Hands of such as he would make Soldiers. The following Sentence, which is near the Close of his Paper, may serve as a Key to the Whole; and therefore with it I shall close mine. 'The only thing I shall add, says he, is that the same Gun which kills a Partridge or a Hare, may happen to kill a Man, and perhaps that may be one of the Reasons for disarming the People by these Acts, lest they should do Mischief.'

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders, with the following Article.

Constantinople, December 17.

UPON Advice that 50,000 Persians are in full March to our Frontiers, and that Kouli Kan has recalled the Persian Ambassadors, several Councils have been held, in which some Motions were made for putting them under an Arrest; but, after several Debates, it was determin'd, not only to let them return Home with full Liberty, but also to treat them with all possible Civility: Accordingly the usual Presents have been made them, and, what was never yet practis'd, 40 Purfes were given to each.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadix, Feb. 3. N. S. On the 26th ult arriv'd the Dorset, Levett, from Seville; the Four Brothers, Clifford, from Gibraltar; the George and Eleanor, Weddall, from Barcelona. On the 28th ult. sail'd the Betty, Stephens, for New England: On the 31st, the Dolphin, Mackerell, for Pool; the Adventure, Croningtheild, for New England; the Francis, Spiring, the Thomond, White, for the Levant; the Margaret, Kelly, for Waterford; the Callingham, Addison, for Oporto: On the 1st Instant, the Speedwell, Cooney: On the 2d, the William, Pearle, for the Levant.

Alicant,

Alicant, Feb. 4. N.S. Arrived since my last, the *Indultry*, Whiting, from New England; and the *Amelia*, Wood, from Sicily.

Leghorn, Feb. 9. N.S. On the 4th Instant arrived the *William*, Adams, from Limerick; the *Saudades*, Veal, from London: On the 5th, the *Mary*, Macmath, from Port Mahone: On the 6th, the *Expedition*, Bullain, from Civita Vecchia. On the 21st ult. failed the *Fame*, Harris, for Messina; the *Augustus Caesar*, Hampton, for Naples: On the 23d, the *Charming Peggy*, Weston, for Constantinople: On the 24th, the *Kazia*, Gale, for Naples: On the 25th, the *Two Brothers*, Breed, for Palermo; the *William*, Whitborne, for Amsterdam: On the 3d Instant, the *Prince of Wales*, Wife, for Hamburg; the *India Merchant*, Barlow, for Palermo; the *St. Mark*, Wright, for Manfredonia; the *Exchange*, Bloom, for Marseilles; the *Goodfellow*, Sanders, for Naples; the *Providence*, Arnaud, for Ancona: On the 8th, the *Italian Merchant*, Carterer, for Naples; the *William*, Macbride, for St. Remo; the *Sufanna* and *Peggy*, Watson, for Hamburg.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Feb. 17. Wind S. W. The Ships in my former remain, with the *Sarah* and *Margaret*, Span-ton, for Plymouth; the *Robert* and *Sisson*, Selwood, for Amsterdam; the *Ann*, Morcomb, for Plymouth; the *Shirley*, Thompson, for Jamaica; the *Ann*, Wilkinson; the *Swift*, Brown, for Havre; the *Matilda*, Hanway, for Lisbon; the *John* and *Jane*, Coulson, for Oporto; the *Richard* and *Mary*, Combes, for Figueira; the *Prince of Wales*, Smith, for Tapsham; the *Endeavour*, Colliter, for Morlaix; and the *Suttle*, Howard, for Liverpool.

Gravesend, Feb. 14. Passed by the *Wheatley*, Spencer, from South Carolina; the *Princess* *Augusta*, Barlow, from Jamaica; the *Happy Return*, Smithers, from Oporto; and the *Tagus*, Clemens, from Lisbon.

Arrived at several Ports.

The *Segamore*, Forbes, from London at New England

The *Joseph* and *Mary*, late Smith, from Cape de Verd Islands in the Downs.

LONDON.

Last Sunday was committed to his Majesty's Gaol for the Eastern Division of the County of Kent, by John Toke, Esq; on the Oath of Henry Ranger, an unknown Person, who refused to tell his Name or be examined, charged with feloniously stealing a Mare and Halter, the Property of Boyce Brett, of the Parish of Wye, Kent. He was known in the said Gaol, having been committed there formerly by the Name of John Chapman.

N. B. He was some time ago Hangman at Pickenden-Heath; so that there are now two Hangmen in the said Gaol, who are to take their Trials next Assizes at Rochester.

On Tuesday last died at Cambridge, Mr. Jeremiah Deere, senior, a noted and eminent Meal Merchant there.

Yesterday an Irish Attorney was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, being charged with forging Certificates, and the Hands of Widows, for receiving Pensions from the Admiralty, pursuant to a Charter granted for that Purpose for the better Support of the Officers Widows belonging to the Navy.

Yesterday James Woodman was committed to Newgate by Justice Wroth, for stealing a large Quantity of Lead, and divers Goods, the Property of Robert Morris of St. Luke's Parish in Old-street.

Yesterday came on a Cause before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Cumyns, wherein the King was Plaintiff, and Mr. Bourn, Master of a Vessel, was Defendant; the Information was laid against the Defendant for clandestinely Running 800 lb. Weight of Tea, and several half Anchors of Brandy; and after hearing Council, and examining several Witnesses, and the Fact being fully proved, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Crown with 124 l. Damages.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Bloomf-bury Square, Mr. Legg, an eminent Undertaker, said to have died worth 20,000 l.

Last Saturday Evening died the Rev. Mr. Moreland, Vicar of Charlton, in the County of Lan-caster.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in King's-street, Golden Square, Sir Joseph Chandler, Kt.

Errata in our Paper of Wednesday last, Page 1. Col. 3. Line 32 from the Bottom, for same, read Game.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening }
at London Bridge. } 04 17 } c4 33 }

Bank Stock 144. India 170 1-half. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New Ditto 110 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th. Royal Assurance 105. London Assurance 13 5-8ths, 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 15s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths to 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1738.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

IF Mr. Charles Knight, a Limner, who I was for some Months at Blandford, and left that Town about two Years ago, and came to London in the Stage Coach; will please to let Mr. William Richardson, at the London Assurance House in Cornhill, London, know where he may see him, or write to him, it may be to his Advantage.

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To be Sold by Auction,
On Wednesday the 21st Instant, and the following Days,

Several thousand Ounces of useful and ornamental Plate, capital Pictures, and valuable Library of Books, late of Thomas Lewis, Esq; of Suberton in Hampshire, deceased.

To which, by Order of the same Court, will be added, all the curious Plate, particularly a neat Suit of Dressing-Plate for a Table, richly gilt, with the Jewels of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Plymouth, deceased; consisting of Variety of Jewels in Necklaces, Earrings, Buckles, Solitaires, Equipages embellish'd with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, Cameos, Intaglios, &c.

Likewise the Household Furniture of the said Thomas Lewis, Esq; at his late Dwelling-House in Hanover Square; all which for the Convenience of Sale, are removed to the Great House in Jernyn-street, St. James's, consisting of Damask Beds and Bedding, Window Curtains, Hangings and Chair fine Tapestry and Velvet Hangings and Chairs, large Glazed curious variegated Marble Tables, variety of Cabinet Work in Mahogany and Walnut-Tree, rare old Japan China, and Dresden Porcelain Ware, fine old Persia and Turkey Carpets, Eight-day and repeating Table Clocks, with sundry other Curiosities.

The Whole to be view'd on Friday the 16th of February next, and each Day, Sunday excepted, to the Time of Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

Catalogues will be deliver'd gratis the Days of viewing, at the Place of Sale, and at Mess. Chillingworth and Burnett's, Upholders, in the Strand.

N. B. The remaining Part of the Lease of the House, expiring at Michaelmas 1740, with sundry moveables, will be sold the first Day's Sale. Particulars to be had at the House.

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